out them he could not support the bill. He verily be- cumstances. destruction swiftly after it. He hoped that such would the State in which I reside. spirits who dare oppose this measure, this damna- I am about to give on this great question. thus to blind the honest unsuspecting people of the her growth and prosperity. and time only will bring the awful reality, that it will of the proposed law.

ced upon the canal, its tolls, water rents, and all the position to receive all the benefits of the act.

We must remember that a great portion of those bonds tors. are in the hands of persons who cannot advance one With these views and feeling, Mr. Speaker, I shall are di-similar to ours in many important points; its revenues to pay so much of our debt; and when dime for the completion of the Wabash and Eric canal, cast my vote for this bill, hoping thereby to add my who will govern and control the trade, navigation that was paid it would revert to the State and be our They are their little all, their only property and es- if he endeavored to set himself right before the as- of debts, and where they cannot and will not receive as he believed the bill would do, or very nearly half, other cabin passengers and 240 sick and discharged United States, and long to partiake of them. tate. And lask you, sir, in a spirit of soberness how sembly. He held that there was no inconsistency in that fostering care which has always directed the why so much the better. are they to come into this arrangement, or are we to any member voting for amendments to a bill, and wisdom and goodness of our legislatures. placed upon the same footing. This I can consent to this supplemental bill. Section 10 provided, first, and will be unable to become parties to this bill; and better than no bread. and nothing short of this. Does this bill propose any that the interest of the advance for the completion of I protest against its passage on behalf of those who The one-half part upon the treasury, on which they such arrangement! No sir. Look to your priority the canal should be paid; secondly, the principal of shall come after us, whose faces will be wet with the would immediately get their interest, would bring it to the writer, telling him that if detected in any sustain that constitution by force of arms. I would clause, and then ask yourself will the poor and unfor- such advance; thirdly, interest on one half of the shedding of tears, and on whose eyelids will sit the them more in the market than the whole would now tunate creditors pay their advance, surrender their bonds be exchanged for certificates; fourthly, the prin- shadow of death, if it shall become a law. the man who has has his thousands, and stands ready of principal money chargeable on the canal. All with any remarks, but on this occasion be could not made, removed to a very great extent his objection ous—but nothing more. at this very moment to fasten upon this proposition as these payments to be made to the subscribers of such refrain from expressing his opinions on this bill. He to the priorities. It now gave them all ample time soon as it becomes a law? It strikes me that this is advance before one copper should be paid to the un- said this was called a class meeting; he was acquain- to obtain information of the passage and provisions not a hard question to determine.

to repudiation. If an honest endeavor to place all the canal. He did not believe that was right. He He came wholly unprejudiced, and came to do all five per cent. advance required to secure to themselves our creditors upon the same level, amounts to repudia- would vote to give to all the priority, except the prin- in his power to sustain the sinking credit of them. He would have preferred to tion, then I plead guilty to the charge. But I cannot cipal of the cancelled bonds. That should stand on The people of his county, he was satisfied, were in have the time extended to January or March, 1848, look upon this question as others do. They should an equal footing with the non-subscribers. Again, favor of the bill of last session; they at first thought, perhaps, it would now enable all to consider that upon this as all other questions, there he did not believe in this Legislature fixing a nominal it a hard bargain, but were becoming reconciled to it; come in who might wish. Then it would bring our are two sides to it. And I must say that the advo- standard of salary for the canal trustees. Trusting but a proposition less fair than the one of last winter, indebtedness within our means; it would enable us cates of this bill do virtually repudiate one half the to future legislation, it would be better known what he knew would not be acceptable to them. The to redeem the honor, the character, and the credit of entire debt of the State. Let them look to the priori- would suit the day than could be known now. The amendments he considered especially objectionable; our beloved State; it would restore her crippled enerty clause, and then ask their conscience the all impor- bondholders were afraid of the honesty of the State. the rights reserved to the State by the former bill, gies and enable her to renew her onward strides in tant question, who are the repudiators? Those who I say, said Mr. P., if they are afraid to trust the have all been removed by the bill under consideration. the pathway of prosperity and greatness. It would prefer a certain class of our bondholders, or those who State, I am afraid to credit them. The interest of He intended to act in such a manner as he believed dissipate the gloomy shadow of necessary repudiation have used every means in their power to place them the State, he said, forbade that the trustees should be was consistent with his duty to his constituents, and which had so long hung over us; it would remove the same level and the started out. Why was it said at this time that their all upon the same level, and distribute pro rata the starved out. Why was it said at this time that their his obligations to his country. He acted independent- the blighting effects of the incubus of indebtedness proceeds of all our means to the payment of this debt salaries should not be reduced below twenty-five hun-

this issue, I am anxious that it should go in this form which prudence would have dictated that he should lieved would promote the highest interest of the ple. He would vote for it then, trusting that none to the people, and will abide their decision whether it speak arrived, his positions were so mistated, the State. be for or against me. Here again, in conclusion, per- path before me being trodden over by other gentlemen. It had been intimated to him, he said, that he was the want of those amendments which he had so zealmit me to say, that the day is not far distant when the that he abandoned the idea. He would give to the truckling for favor. He had nothing to gain or lose perindignation of an insulted people will be visited in bill his support, believing that it would shed a light sonally by this bill. His notions of right, and his that it would bring to the State all those blessings tones of thunder upon the heads of those who are to our growing State, and retrieve her from the duty to his constituents, alone impelled him to the which all so fondly anticipated. about to pass this bill, and the few who have had the plighted faith which she had labored under. hardshood to oppose it will be promoted by the grati- Mr. TAIT said: A sense of duty he owed to his result disastrously to the State. He believed that the Mr. Speaker: - Although this debate has been tude of a grateful and generous people to the highest constituents required him to say something on the popular indignation would be more effectually roused protracted for several days, yet, in addition to what I places in their gift, and in the impressive language of passage of the bill, before the final vote was taken. by the passage of this bill than it was when the legit- said on vesterday, I must ask the indulgence and atmy friend from Jackson, (Mr. Shields) I say, finally He could not flatter himself with the fond hope of imate effect of the Internal Improve- tention of the House for a short time, as now we are and forever, that we are sold to the English and the changing a vote. The friends of this measure are ment scheme was discovered.

he would take this opportunity to define his position. he believed it would prove as delusive and full of mis- any other person in the House. He had thought it to respects what I desired; yet sir it is a great and and then it was his intention to give it his support. and asked, how was that system built up, by whom of the measure, He was driven, for that purpose, chance in an after time of procuring a better. I am efitted by the internal improvement scheme, which speculation, he thought had something to do with it. whole arrangement. Now, by his vote (for he should and sir it seems to me that it is risking little to say never give their sanction to repudiation; they never this, as in that day.

ing the indeb edness of the State. He believed there believed all should be equally provided for. moved. He felt, therefore, constrained to vote for this ferred.

Mr. COLMS said, that he did not intend to detain the been remedied by the amendments of this House, but they ments he had labored to procure, and although, per-offer the canal and every thing connected with it for one balf of our bonds and issue new certificates for one balf of our bonds and issue new certificates for one balf of our bonds and issue new certificates for one balf of our bonds and issue new certificates for one balf of our bonds and issue new certificates for one balf of our bonds and issue new certificates for one balf of our bonds and issue new certificates for one balf of our bonds and issue new certificates for one balf of our bonds and issue new certificates for one balf of our bonds and issue new certificates for one balf of our bonds and issue new certificates for one balf of our bonds and issue new certificates for one balf of our bonds and issue new certificates for one balf of our bonds and issue new certificates for our bonds and issue new certificates for one balf of our bonds and issue new certificates for one balf of our bonds and issue new certificates for one balf of our bonds and issue new certificates for one balf of our bonds and issue new certificates for one balf of our bonds and issue new certificates for one balf of our bonds are constant. Mr. COLMS said, that he did not intend to detain the been remedied by the amendments of this rouse, but the policy that proceed by the amendments of this rouse, but the policy that he believed it would be infinitely better to pass it were as willing to pay their portion of it, and with as haps, not so ably as some other pertions of the State. How the been of the same day and took nine hundled the s House but a short time in the discussion of this bill at the beneved it would be infinitely better to pass it were as writing to pay then believed it would be infinitely better to pass it were as writing to pay then believed it would be infinitely better to pass it were as writing to pay then believed it would be infinitely better to pass it were as writing to pay then believed it would be infinitely better to pass it were as writing to pay then believed it would be infinitely better to pass it were as writing to pay the beneved it would be infinitely better to pass it were as writing to pay the benevel it would be infinitely better to pass it were as writing to pay the benevel it would be infinitely better to pass it were as writing to pay the benevel it would be infinitely better to pass it were as writing to pay the benevel it would be infinitely better to pass it were as writing to pay the benevel it would be infinitely better to pass it were as writing to pay the benevel it would be infinitely better to pass it were as writing to pay the benevel it would be infinitely better to pass it were as writing to pay the benevel it would be infinitely better to pass it were as writing to pay the benevel it would be infinitely better to pass it were as writing to pay the benevel it would be infinitely better to pass it were as writing to pay the benevel it would be infinitely better to pass it were as writing to pay the benevel it would be infinitely better to pass it were as writing to pay the benevel it would be infinitely better to pass it were as writing to pay the benevel it would be infinitely better to pass it were as writing to pay the benevel it would be infinitely benevel in the benevel it would be infinitely benevel in the benevel it would be infinitely benevel in the b say upon the subject would not alter the pre-determi- any risk of so modifying it as to endanger its being The bill of last winter might have met with their tained on the subject, yet he thought that the House we pledge ourselves to pay the interest on regularly, nation of gentlemen to pass it, and pass it too in its carried into effect. He should vote for it, then, not approbation, but in this one there is such a departure would bear him out in the assertion that he had done and ultimately the principal. Can we do better ! present form. That he had used every means in his because it was in all things as he could wish, but be- from its provisions that he felt confident when it was so in sincerity, and to the very utmost of his ability. We cannot. Will our people be satisfied, and will power to amend it in order that he could vote for it. cause he believed it was the best arrangement that properly understood, it would meet with but little because he believed that they were recessary to secure our creditors accept the terms! Whether our people But these amendments had not been made, and with- could be made at this time, and under the present cir- favor from the people. He said this bill was got up alike the interests of the State and those of the credit will be satisfied or not, materially depends upon the

lieved that it was the intention of its friends when it Mr. WOLFE said, it appears that this discussion has tical paper never designed to be understood by the any such there were, and who therefore looked to the return among their constituents. Public opinion—the was reported from the committee that there should be been turned into a class meeting, each giving his ex- masses of the people, and had voted for the amend- honesty and honor of the Legislature to secure their will of the people, the great lever which gives power was reported from the committee that there should be been turned into a class meeting, each giving his exno changes made in it, and time had but confirmed perience or opinion in reference thereto. I came ments for the purpose of breaking down the bill. rights and the integrity of the State, as well as those and efficacy to the policy of our government, and diof the United States, to obtain the recognition of the him in that opinion. He did not wish to be under- here instructed to vote for this measure in case it did The opposition have been charged with truckling to representative and assumes stood as casting censure upon those of its friends who not differ materially from the act of last winter. It public opinion. If to faithfully and honestly carry to secure even handed justice to all. And he trusted his will and sentiments as the law of our land, must left Anton Lizardo on the 20th, to return, but the gave it their undivided support. That he was willing is true, I voted for many of the amendments proposed out the will of those he had the honor to represent that his vote would now convince the peculiar friends not, cannot, be disregarded. Their will, spoken to give them all credit for their motives, and was to said bill, in order to remedy many objections, and here, was trackling to public opinion, he plead guilty of the bill, that he had not proposed them from cathrough us, becomes the supreme law, and without not known. bound to believe that they were sincere in their advo- get as good a bargain as possible. I am satisfied that to the charge, and hoped he ever should be found doing price, or from a disposition to defeat it; that he had their approbation our action here has no efficacy—it casy of the measure. But notwithstanding all this, he there are 30 or more members of this House who so as long as he remained in his place. must disagree with his friends upon this question, and would have voted down any amendment proposed to Mr. HARLAN said, in substance, as follows:

visions of this bill, but he feared and trembled for the into a class meeting, and that we are severally giving | must be cast against the bill. voice of an indignant people, and that those few noble | briefly explain the reasons why I shall give the vote | would trespassing on its kindness so to do.

was the noble three hundred who guarded the pass at But satisfied as I am that this bill will pass, with or particularly the honorable member from Washington, money for the completion of the canal could not be as not to accept, their bonds will not be worth a at Thermopyla and only permitted the foe to march without my vote, I can have no object in voting (Mr. Dunham,) and the honorable member from Cass raised. Perhaps he might be charged with inconsis- groat—if bondholders are disposed to complain, let through by passing over their lifeless bodies. This for it but that of doing what in my judgment is right. (Mr. Palmer.) It is well known to this House that tency; but he contended that his course was perfectly them discriminate between the guilty and innocentbill will pass, he was satisfied of that fact, and he The only injury which is done by the first section no two members in it have been more zealous and consistent and proper. He had never opposed the let them upbraid those reckless politicians who in was also satisfied that the people had been grossly of the bill is to the State, and in it there is no viola- apparently devoted in their opposition to the grand bill; he had never sought to defeat it. As it was in- this General Assembly, in January, 1836, ruined descrived as regarded its true provisions. We are tion of her pledged faith, honor, or integrity, and and imposing features of the bill than they. None troduced, it contained provisions of which he could our dear Indiana by reckless legislation - heaped told, and was told last winter, that this bill wiped even with such injury, as compared with the bill of have labored with greater energy than they to amend not approve. He had endeavored to have them modi- a mountain of debt upon her, for beyond her power out one half of all the indebtedness of the State by last winter, the State is, in my opinion, getting the it. None have thrown themselves so widely into the fied or stricken out. In part he had succeeded, in ever to pay! Let the dark and damning disgrace the canal, its tolls, water rents, and canal lands. Is better of the bargain. It is morally certain that no breach as they. None offered and supported with part failed. Then the question was, whether the bill rest forever on such men. And Low must such place. this so! Where is the clause in the bill that proposes other or different proposes other or different proposes of the injury and any such thing! Will some of the friends of this the State to her creditors, and they must and will as amendments than they. And now after all their ef- should be defeated. All legislation was a matter of wretchednes they brought upon us-let me say to great panacea for half of our State debt be so good as sensible men, avail themselves of the benefits of the son good as sensible men, avail themselves of the benefits of the son good as sensible men, avail themselves of the benefits of the son good as sensible men, avail themselves of the benefits of the son good as sensible men, avail themselves of the benefits of the son good as sensible men, avail themselves of the benefits of the son good as sensible men, avail themselves of the benefits of the son good as sensible men, avail themselves of the benefits of the son good as sensible men, avail themselves of the benefits of the son good as sensible men, avail themselves of the benefits of the son good as sensible men, avail themselves of the benefits of the son good as sensible men, avail themselves of the son good as sensible men, avail themselves of the son good as sensible men, avail themselves of the son good as sensible men, avail the son good as to put their finger upon any such clause in this bill, if bill and in the end the State is relieved of one half of voting for it without the adoption of one solitary im- and best men would be the state is relieved of one half of voting for it without the adoption of one solitary imso, I will forever hold my peace. None dare attempt the debt, which at present presses so heavily upon her, portant amendment as offered and advocated by things differently. A spirit of compremise ought to alarm. I pointed out the inevitable disgrace and 11; there is no such provision in it. Then why attempt and the consequences of which are so injurious to them.

they are but too true, and the developments of time scribing bondholders will drive from the taking effect approve their course.

be felt throughout the length and breadth of the entire At present they get nothing. The State has no one half of the State debt. How that can be, is could possibly be made to assume; but it was, having Affairs reported a bill for the appointment of Assistmeans to comply with the honest desire of her people more than I have been able to learn. It is admitted then got it into the best form which they were then ant Surgeons in the Navy, and increasing the relative even Monterey-perhaps all of them together—are of What are the facts as regards this bill's paying half to pay her debt. But if this arrangement is consum- on all hands that the permanent debt of the State is able to get it into, whether more good would result, proportion of Surgeons to Scamen. But if this arrangement is consum- on all hands that the permanent debt of the State is able to get it into, whether more good would result, proportion of Surgeons to Scamen. But if this arrangement is consumof the State debt? Why, sir, just these, that 5,554, mated the non-subscribing bondholders will be made the non-subscribing bondholders. 000 dollars of our bonds are to be surrendered, (which per cent, on one half of their debt, while now they and interest. This question he had carefully the Army, with amendments relative to the force and tary depot for future operations. is one half,) and half the amount thus surrendered are get nothing, with the contingency before them of State five millions five hundred and fifty-five thousand and anxiously weighed in his mind, and the result description of treops—the amendments were adopted. to be placed upon the State treasury, which is 2,772, ultimately realizing the other half from the canal. dollars, one half of which is 2,772, ultimately realizing the other half from the canal. dollars, one half of which is 2,772, ultimately realizing the other half from the canal. 500. This is to be met by a direct tax upon the peo- And if they are unwilling to be postposed, there is a Wabash and Eric canal, the other the State is to nothing. It would be an advantage to her if her section of land to each soldier who should serve during among the mountains, near the city of Mexico, and ple, and the other half we give them the canal and all liberal time and notice given to them to come in and proceed to pay by direct taxation. And in order to bondholders would complete the canal and take their the present war. This clicited a discussion which is said to be navigable about 160 miles up. In a its appurtenances for, or in other words, they are pla- subscribe to the advance and place themselves in the get the privilege of paying the one half of said debt pay therefor out of its revenues, without putting one was participated in by Messrs. Eenton, Cameron, commercial point of view, perhaps this place is in-

canal lands are bound for this half. This is a true This, Mr. Speaker, is the great question with the ple, we give to our bondholders the Wabash and then be no expense to the State, and would furnish to consideration of the Army Bill laid over until tostatement of the facts, and who dare denvit! Then, people of Indiana, and it is our duty to do all we can Eric canai from the Ohio State line to Evansville, a very large portion of her citizens an ample outlet morrow. sir, this bill only provides for the payment of one half to satisfy and quiet the public mind, to give confidence together with the land, sold and unsold, and all the for their surplus produce. Then all that was put upthe State debt and leaves the other half unprovided for and stability to this question, to give it, in a word, money due and to become due, in any wise belonging on it of the United States in the State would be so District Court of the United States in the United Sta in any shape or form. This is the way of its payment, no matter Alabama was passed. The House then went into country. On these grounds and at the foot of the nimity of action and harmony of feeling. Let us by three millions of dollars in value. And, Mr. Speaker, whether it were one million or six. The smaller the committee of the whole on the Oregon bill, and Mr. lake, fortifications are rapidly progressing, and a But gentlemen say that our bondholders may all our votes here say to the State debt with amount, the sooner would its revenues pay it off, and Burke occupied the floor for some time in a defence large number of Mexican laborers are employed on come into the arrangement in case they will make a the world, that Indiana has bona fidely and in good nothing! Sir, it is no such thing. It is a betrayal the sooner would it be ours again, and those resources of the attitude of the South, and of Slavery. certain advance in actual cash upon the amount sur- faith determined to make the best arrangement within of ourselves and of the people we represent, shame- could be applied in payment of some other portion of Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, followed. rendered. I could meet this argument by saying that her ability, not inconsistent with her honor, to liqui- ful in the extreme. And this great thoroughfare our debt. It was not like selling it, for then its full | Mr. Seaman, of New York, introduced a bill to prethey might not come in, but I propose to treat it fairly. date her debt, and do justice to herself and her credis must pass into the value ought to be insisted upon, and it ought not to be vent the importation of foreigners into this country.

fortunate bondholders who should not, probably from ted with the rules of such meetings, and he believed of the bill, and to make such arrangements as might We are told that our opposition to this bill amounts the want of means, subscribe for the completion of it to be the duty of all to speak. without distinction, to the rich as well as to the poor. dred dollars? He expected to have taken a part in He was actuated in the vote be should give by no would bring hope and happiness to the heart, and con-As for me, I am willing to leave this question upon the debate while in committee; but before the time other considerations than what he conscientiously be-

too well organized, their whole energies have been Mr. DUNHAM said, he was placed in a more awk- question, for the weal or woe of Indiana, probably Mr. SHIELDS said as his name had been alluded to, brought in requsition to accomplish it, and when done, wark position, perhaps, in reference to this bill, than for ages. I frankly admit that this bill is not in all The votes he had given was not in the spirit of opposition to the bill, his object was merely to have the system of 1836-'7. He appealed to the experience of to it; and by his efforts to do so he had drawn down every fellow member, whether we should not accept bill placed in as unobjectionable a form as possible, members, who were in the Legislature at that time, upon himself the disapprobation of the warm friends the terms of this bill in preference to risking the His county had never been, in a single instance, ben- and for what purpose was it done? He said private thus far to act with those who were opposed to the fully impressed this bill should now become a law;

were few counties in the State whose appraisement | We are told that the bill provides for the payment | bill, and without which amendments he never could and mournful spectacle, like unto that of a Probate list had fallen off less by the late appraisement than the of one half of the whole debt. He asked if there have voted for it. He alluded more particularly to court settling an insolvent's estate, and advertising one which he had the honor to represent. His con- was any guarantee that all the bondholders would the extension of time from August to December, for creditors to come within a certain time to draw stituents wished to see the outstanding debts of the accept the provisions of the bill, if only the amount within which time bondholders could come in and their due proportion, else all assets will be paid to State provided for. They wished to see the honor, of bonds required by the bill as amended shall be sur- subscribe towards the money to be raised for the com- more diligent creditors, to their exclusion. Sir, our eredit and character of our State restored—to see the incubus that has been cruebing that has been cruebing that has been cruebing to de la section of the canal, and thereby secure to themselves proceeding to day is quite similar. We are con-

| bill,-not that it contained no objectionable features. | The minority were charged with favoring repudia-In the House of Representatives, January 18, 1847. There were some that he would like to see removed; tion. He denied the charge, and threw it back upon from the subscribers, and left it where it ought to be provement debt, dollar for dollar. To this all parties Capture of Laguna.—American Prisoners Released. The question being on the final passage of the bill, indeed, to his mind, some very weighty ones have those who made it. His constituents were opposed to left, with the Legislature of the State. Other amend- here agree. We propose the best in our power-we

by London lawyers and Wall, street brokers—a mys- tors of the State who were not represented here, if course members in this Hall will pursue upon their Com. Connor, at Anton Lizardo, to request him to

of the State, would be held up to future generations as bill are found in the first and tenth sections of it. by some of the members of this House, and more not be accepted without them; that without them the fall in and accept our terms; and if any are so unwise

Why this sudden and unaccountable change! If be willing to yield some of his own peculiar opinions raised in vain. I come up now sir with others to State! Why thus attempt to convey an impression when the bill will not warrant! Do gentlemen sup- bill have a tendency, in my opinion, to work injustice offered, have they become less so now! If they could not be a tendency, in my opinion, to work injustice offered, have they become less so now! If they could not be a tendency, in my opinion, to work injustice offered, have they become less so now! If they could not be a tendency, in my opinion, to work injustice offered, have they become less so now! If they could not be a tendency in my opinion, to work injustice offered, have they become less so now! If they could not be a tendency in my opinion, to work injustice offered, have they become favorable verpose that they will not be detected—that the facts will to some of the State. The non-sub- ers were sincere then, are they so now! If they not do all they wished to do, they ought to be content. Let us then, as the highly talented gentleman from not soon come to light! And what will be the more scribing bondholders have not their interest sufficiently were not important amendments, why were they with doing all they could not make Putnam (Mr. Socrest) has remarked, net with the tification of your constituents when these truths break guarded, and those who from mability or any other offered? To have offered! To have offered! To have offered! To have offered! To have offered them in bad faith, was the bill perfect, according to their own opinion, they hope and desire to redeem the credit and retrieve the forth upon them, as they evidently will I Why, sir, cause may not subscribe to the advance to complete mockery to this House. To have offered them in ought to come as near to it as they were able, and tarnished honor of our State. Let us pass the bill, The alarm for the safety of the city has subsided. it will come upon them as a clap of thunder at noon the canal, are shut out from part of the benefits ac- good faith, was doing what they should have done, yield a part of their own opinion rather than suffer and our constituents are constituents. day, but to overwhelm those who have thus attempted cruing to our creditors who are represented here by and a sufficient reason for voting against the bill. an important measure to be defeated. He thought it of it, and Indiana may again become what she once extions are progressing capally, and we shall soon be to deceive the honest and unsuspecting people. Am I Mr. Butler, or may come in and subscribe under the And I can see no good reason why a change so radiwrong in this conjecture! Would to Heaven that I act. But even this apparent injustice is perhaps cal has taken place. But that is a matter with them statesmanship for a man, because he could not accomwere. But unfortunately for our people, and the State more than outweighed by the advantages even non- and not with this House. Their consciences, I hope plish every thing he wished or attempted, therefore to

> out of the Treasury of the State, and off of the peo- single dollar of our indebtedness upon it; for it would Clayton, Bridge, Corwin, and Crittenden. Further ferior to none in Mexico. In the rear of the city is State, and of the Union, whose motives and interests parted with for less. Now it was simply giving up Mr. S. is a "Native."

course he had taken. He believed this measure would Mr. THOMPSON said-

brought all the present embarrassment upon the State; Human nature was the same, and men were govern- vote for the passage of the bill) he should bring upon the people will approve it; and under it the country yet they are as anxious as any portion of the State to by the same motives, and as like- himself the opposition of those opponents; he should will prosper, and by a wise and economical financial have its indebtedness liquidated. His county would by to be influenced by their own private interests in be looked upon by them as a sort of traitor to their system—by a strict observance of its provisions, and cause; but it would be without reason, for he had keeping as a beacon constantly before our eyes our would give their consent that any portion of our bond- He objected to this bill, as it gave a priority in pay- assured the House from the beginning that he was past improvident legislation, we can so manage as to holders should be swindled out of their honest dues, ment to the wealthy bond-holders over the more unfor- a warm friend of the measure; that his only anxiety extinguish one half of the State debt with the canal, The promptness with which his constituents always tunate who were not able to come into the arrange- was to procure such modifications to the bill as should and all its lands and other appurtenances, the other pay the taxes assessed upon them, is conclusive evi- ment. He thought there was great injustice in enable him to vote for it. Some important amend- half we can endure for a while, pay the interest dence of their willingness to do their duty in adjusting the indeb of the state will not be indeb of the state will not be ing the indeb of the state will not be ing the indeb of the state will not be ing the indeb of the state will not be ing the indeb of the state will not be ing the indeb of the state will not be ing the indeb of the state will not be independent to removed, to a very great extent, his objections to the we hesitate? I think not. True, we present a sad

not acted the part of the wolf in sheep's clothing, as is as a rope of saud. I admonish gentlemen-I con-

it was insinuated when he had candidly stated that he jure them, upon their return home, not to produce he hoped to be allowed the same privilege that he was the bill, and those who would not, have been called by Mr. Speaker :- It affords me great pleasure to be was friendly to the bill, but that he had offered and discontent, or a spirit of opposition to this great willing to give others upon this question, to think for some, enemies to the bill. A wise general never ex- able to state, that I am prepared to vote on this great supported his amendments with all his energy from measure; upon the fulfillment of its provisions dehimself, and act accordingly, on this as on all other poses his plans until executed. I thought I was right question understandingly. Some of the members of principle, because he believed that they ought to be pends whether or not it is approved by those whose questions without any harshness or impugning of mo- in going for the amendments, and now I am satisfied this House are opposed to the passage of the bill, for adopted, and because at the same time he thought they will has to be our rule of action. If they approve, tives on either side. That this is a subject of deep to go for the bill. I voted for its engressment vester- the reason that its provisions of the law can be carried in full interest no one will attempt to deny, and one that day, and am prepared to vote for its passage to-day. scure, that they have not been able to fathom its here, or preventing it from being accepted by our force and effect. If they demur to it, all our labor is to bind the people of the State for weal or wo in all MR. PALMER said, the position which I occupy in re- depths. For my own part, I will assert that no memtime to come. It is no temporary measure, when we gard to this bill is peculiar. I have taken so far in the ber came here less governed by influences and preju- House, in its wisdom, had decided otherwise, and he home, I trust, instead of producing a feeling against who now hold seats upon this floor shall have passed discussion and legislation on this subject, a prominent dices, than I; for I confess, that until after the confrom hence, the act that this legislature is about to and it may be, an officious part. Numerous amend- vening of this Legislature, I never read the bill of better judgment. His opinions were not changed.— ber will seek opportunity to explain to his constitupass will, as he believed, in years that are to come, ments have been proposed by me-some of which last winter, consequently had not formed an opinion There was not an amendment that he had advocated ents all of the provisions which seem abstruse or cripple, nay, crush the energies of the people of Indi- have been adopted-which, in my opinon, will have either the one way or the other. This bill has re- that he did not believe was correct in principle, and difficult to be understood, and I am confident to apana. Time alone could tell of all the evil consequen- a tendency to guard the interest of the State, and ceived my devoted care and study since first it was must be admitted to be so by every unprejudiced mem- prove of it, it is only necessary to correctly con-true ces that would follow in its train, bringing ruin and particularly promote the interest of that portion of laid before the House. The provisions of the bill was too it. It is not a wing or democrat measure—it alike sole view to do justice to its merits, if any it pos- stringent-too rigorous, and operated with too much derives its paternity from each. Be it said to the not be the fate of the people of Indiana under the pro
It has been said that we have resolved ourselves sesses; and with the lights now before me, my vote hardship upon the non-subscribers towards the completion. He might have erred in supposing that they just the drawbridge, and made a thorough reconnisance of pletion. He might have erred in supposing that they jority of each party manfully comes up to its support. This exploit has proved that men may be consequences, and he had no doubt but those who vo- in our experience at the confessional. Such is not land beseech each member when landed from boats at night, and Midshipman Fitzgeted for the passage of this act would in less than five the case with me, but duty to myself requires that I merits or demerits of the bill, for it is apparent to all deed he had become almost satisfied, through informa- he goes home to remember his duty to countenance years be repudiated and condemned by the unanimous should ask the indulgence of the House, while I that the House is anxious to take the vote, and it tion which he had since obtained, that the provisions no discontent or factious movement in regard to it. of the tenth section were necessary. Not that they Let our bondholders see that we are united-that we Without, then, entering into its details, I may be were right; they were not right; and the subscribers have done the best in our power; and that we cannot ble act which repudiates virtually one half the debt | The principal objections which I entertain to this permitted to remark, that I regret the position taken ought not to insist upon them; but that the bill would nor will not do anything else, and they are obliged to

do nothing. The question then, with him, was not It is insisted that the passage of this bill will pay whether the bill was in the very best form which it | SENATE, January 14.-The Committee on Naval

Then, as to those priorities against which he had suppose that this thing called money is a vegetable afterwards voting for the passage of the bill, although Mr. Speaker, I will not detain the House-I regret contended so strongly, but without success, it was that grows upon every bush, and can be gathered by the amendments for which he voted were not adopted. that its good pleasure forbids a discussion of the prothese poor belpless widows and orphans at pleasure! He (Mr. P.) intended to vote for the bill. I know that a large majority of the completion of the canal would have that half of We are to suppose no such thing, in acting upon this the House. The great interests of the State demand- its members are impatient for the sacrifice, and I in- their debt put upon it deferred, principal and interest, to Victoria, and was met by Col. May, who with his verily believe that a large majority of this people all important question, I ask of you and this House to ed that something should be done to extricate her trude upon its patience. In conclusion I must be until the subscribers were paid that half of their turn not a deaf car to the cries of the helpless, whose from the dark cloud of debt which hung over her; permitted to protest against the passage of this bill principal and interest put upon it in full, and they bappiness or misery depends upon this important ques- and his constituents called for action on the subject. In protest against its passage on might receive no benefit from that half for years to tion, probably for years to come. Are their cries and Although the bill was not precisely as he wished it behalf of my constituents; I protest against its pastheir tears to be disregarded! When they ask for to be, still, in making the election of the division of sage on behalf of this deliberative body of the peobread shall we give them a stone! Shall we pay them certificates at this time, section 32 of last winter's ple's lawgivers; I protest against its passage on be- and interest, put upon the treasury for payment with- him to advance and attack Saltillo on a certain day, worse, than a monopoly in money or property. Here their just dues, or shall we pay the stock-jobbers and act reserved that right to the State at large; I protest out it, they got neither, at least for years. In shavers of Wall street and London first? This is the why were we forced into the measure at this time! against its passage on behalf of the poor men, the that case the passage of the bill was just as much true issue. It seems to me that they should all be Neither did he believe in the extent of priority of widows and the orphans who hold our bonds, and are better for them than its defeat, as half a loaf was large Cavalry force was reported to be advancing on "grind them to powder." I would conquer the coun-

> be necessary to enable them to subscribe and pay the of those evils which he had feared might result from

section; and to the amendment which took the con- we have no hope or expectation of ever being able to fast filling up.

prevail in every deliberative assembly; each ought to ruin which would follow; but sir, my voice was

Congress.

From the Army.

ed. He remained at San Luis Potosi, and would prosecuted, not only to procure justice to ourselves, there stand the hazzard of the die.

squadron, had pushed on in advance, and who inform- desire this result. Mind, it should not be done for ed him of the actual and existing state of things. | national aggrandizement, but for the benefit of the

strengthened. The Kentucky and Ohio regiments | One generation, under a liberal and enlightened

seven hundred Regulars were met by our informant. solitary colony of Pilgrims at Plymonth. This is the Col. Morgan, of the second regiment of Ohio Vol- finest climate and the richest soil in the world-that unteers, who has command at Camargo is fortifying cold and sterile. Now, what is the relative position

The Georgia, Mississippi and Tennessee regiments The contrast is sickening. What is the cause of the are at Victoria. No Mexican forces were found there. difference ? What the remedy? And who shalf Gen. Wool, with his command, was en route to apply it?

Gen. Scott was on his way to the headquarters of is occasionally got up, that the Mexicans, like the sive operations were at an end.

many able officers, English, French and German with blank. No news from the fleet.

This place he will fortify in the best possible man--knowing that we have no force on the other side of tomac on the 15th, to investigate the cause of the ner. He here awaits coolly the advance of our troops the Rio Grande from which he fears an attack. It behooves our Government then to look promptly

to it. Too much time has already been wasted since winter set in. According to our informant, who speaks knowingly, 30,000 to 40,000 men subordinate that unfortunate vessel, were still held as prisoners' The Alabama brought over the remains of Colonel by the Mexicans.

Watson, of the Baltimore battalion, Capt. Randolph Ridgley, of the Flying Hetillery, Capt. Isaac Holmes,

board the Alabama during the trip.

seldom caught.

and disarmed about fifty soldiers, although they affected to be favorably disposed to the cause of the Campeachians. The Campeachians had declared themselves entirely independent of Mexico, and had desist from any hostile measures agaitst Yucatan, result of their conference with Commodore Connor is

We regret to learn that Perser Andrew D. Crosby. of the Mississippi, was last from on board the Vixen, entering Laguna. He was in the rigging of the vessel, as the fidelity of the pilot (a Mexican, the man who was piloting the Truxton, when she was lost at Tuxpan.) was suspected; the vessels giving a heavy lurch, he lost his hold and fell on the deck, and was instantly killed. He was beried with military honors in the cemetry of the British Consul at

Passed Midshipman Fitzgerald, formerly of the U. S. schooner Flirt, but now attached to the John Adams, performed a most daring exploit about a week since. His vessel was blockading Vera Cruz, and of a dark night he took a boat and eight men with muffled oars, rowed around the Castle of Son Juan d'Ullou, landed, entered the water battery and rald ascertained by his reconnisance that the water battery may be easily taken.

The Amalio was taken off Alvarado, together with the Spanish brig Isabella, both sailing from that port for Hayana. Commodore Perry, on his return to Anton Lizardo from Laguna with the Mississippi. looked into Tabasco and Alvarado, and found that the fortifications of both places have been repaired and much strengthened since they were attacked by the squadron. At Tabasco there were about 3000 troops, and at Alvarado about 4000. Notwithstanding these formidable preparations, the general impression is that Commodere Connor will soon attack that

On the arrival of Gen. La Vega at Vera Cruz on the 15th, all the prisoners from the equadron in the tained that but eleven of the crew of the brig Somers drifted to the main land when she was wrecked, and not sixteen, as was first stated. Midshipman Rogers was at Vera Cruz. He had been tried by the civil was believed, however, that the more faverable ver-

Tampico, Mexico, Dec. 26, 1846. in a position to defy any force that the enemy can send against us. It appears to me, that the operations of the Army and Navy are now more to the purpose than at any previous time. Other posts have been taken at a great loss of life, and time, and treasure, and the opinion is ventured, that none of them-not

Tampico is situated on the left bank of the river of with the river by a little canal, through which the tide sets. The head of this lake is surrounded by them. This is curious, and I very much doubt whether an invading army at Boston or New York,

In the revolution, a British officer could hardly get a Boston boy to do an errand. The fact is (so far as I can understand it) the middling and lower classes desire a change, and this will apply to nine-tenths of for the simple reason that they have not got it to ad- feeble influence to the cause of justice and commerce which is to pass along that line, and own again. Then if it were made to pay but one The Delta of the 7th inst. says, the United States the population. They are ridden to death by the vance. A large portion of these bonds are in the Mr. PARKS observed that he did not rise for the transfer a very respectable portion, both in point of million it would be better than that the present arhands, and the only means of widows and orphans. purpose of detaining the House with a speech, and numbers and character, of our citizens to a power rangement should fail, and none of our debt be paid from Brazos Santiago, whence she sailed on the 3d being stupid, they are sprightly, shrewd and intelli-(So says Mr. Butler to the legislature last winter.) hoped that he would not be considered as trespassing and people in the selling of lands and the collection by it. If it were made to pay the half of our debt, inst. She had on board Gen. Jessup and staff, 30 gent; they know the privileges of citizens of the

My views in relation to the Mexican war are All idea of an attack from Santa Anna had vanish- somewhat changed. I believe it should be vigorensly but to this oppressed people. I believe it should be a General Taylor countermarched when on his way war of conquest. This is startling doctrine, but I It turns out that the alarm originated from General conquered. I have not time or room to give all my of New Leon to a partisan Mexican General, telling remark, that a monopoly in religion is as bad, or that he had arranged a plan by which the inhabitants the priests, in connection with the aristocracy of would rise and attack the Americans. And that a wealth, lord it over the great mass of the people, and try, and give the people a liberal constitution-predi-With reference to the letter, Gen. Worth returned cated upon demecratic principles-and if necessary, do, when nothing was paid. Indeed the extension of The forces in Saltillo have been considerably liver them from the thraidom of a national church. Monterey, under the command of Col. Garland, is people, than has been effected in all past time. Only think - Mexico was conquered and colonized by On the road from Camargo to Monterey, the two Cortes, under the then most enlightened and powerful Indiana Regiments, the Kentucky Cavalry and about nation in the world, a hundred years before the poor,

> TAMPICO, Dec. 27, 1846. Messas. Epirons :- We have no news. An alarm

of the two countries-Mexico and New England?

Philistines, "are upon us," but no one heeds them, All apprehension of Santa Anna's assuming offen- and should an attempt be made, even by the whole Mexican army combined, they could not carry the He holds the key to Southern Mexico. His force city but at great loss. The President's message has is greatly exaggerated. It is now said positively not been received, and its views in relation to the war

A court of inquiry was convened on board the Pooff Green Island. The result of the investigation, it was generally understood in the squadren, is an acquittal of the commander, Lieut. Semmes, of all blame for the loss of that vessel. The six or eight of the crew that drifted on shore after the loss of

C. L. DUNHAM, Esq.-By an attentive perusal of of the Georgia regiment, Captain Gillespie, of the the proceedings of our State Legislature, since it has Texas Rangers, Lieut. R. H. Graham, of the U. S. been in session, we have noticed that Mr. Cynus L. Infantry, Mr. Thomas, of McCulloch's Rangers, and DUNHAM, the representative from Washington county, Lieut. Boyle, of the Baltimore battalion, died on on the judiciary, he has been unceasing in his labors, and prompt in the disposition of such business as A letter dated at Matamoras, 1st of January, gives came before that committee. We consider Mr. Dure as authentic intelligence of what was going on in ham an able man and a useful legislator, and the in-Robberies were as frequent as ever in the neigh- favorably known in this county, and we may here reborhood of Mata agras, but the perpetrators were mark that there is a strong disposition on the part of his numerous friends to have him placed upon the track as the next democratic candidate for Congress Well Done Massachusetts .- The fifth company in this district. If Mr. D. should be the candidate, incubus that has been crushing her best energies rethe benefits of the priorities provided for and the other half must be dethe benefits of the priorities provided for in the tenth
strained to acknowledge (painful as it may be,) that
Thursday. The Boston Times says the others are
the would be an honor to the district and State from
the benefits of the priorities provided for in the tenth
the benefits of the priorities provided for in the tenth
the benefits of the priorities provided for in the tenth